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In the second and larger part of the work the author discusses the trade of Switzerland in general and Swiss trade by way of Antwerp in particular. He distinguishes two separate zones, making up together Antwerp's commercial hinterland. The first, which he terms the Franco-Latin zone of penetration by land, comprises the North and East of France and parts of Switzerland and of Italy; this is served mainly by railroads. The second, the Germanic zone, depends on the artery of the Rhine; it reaches into Germany and Austria and touches Switzerland but finds its limits at the headwaters of navigation. Both zones are capable of extension. The opening of the tunnel of Moutier-Granges, connecting with the tunnels of the Lötschberg and the Simplon, will facilitate the penetration of southern Switzerland and upper Italy; and the author dreams of an extension of Rhine navigation to the Lake of Constance with branches linking the lakes of Zürich and Geneva.

In this, as in the first part of the work, the author shows the enthusiasm of an advocate rather than the measured deliberation of a judge. One hears him always crying, "This way to Antwerp!" His good faith is above question. He states with frankness and in full the reasons why a larger proportion of Swiss trade does not pass by the Belgian port. His analysis of the commercial relations and interests of Switzerland is excellent. His discussion of commercial policy and of transportation policy is well informed and interesting. Anyone who reads the book will profit by its compact and lively description of European trade as it was before the war. Only when the author begins to argue that European trade currents should change their course, and particularly that more Swiss trade should flow through Antwerp, will the reader be inclined to reserve judgment. The war has so far dislocated the commercial mechanism that prophecy now seems fruitless. As a record of the past, at least, the study has permanent value.

CLIVE DAY

THE ITALIANS IN SWITZERLAND

HEKTOR AMMANN. *Die Italiener in der Schweiz: Ein Beitrag zur Fremdenfrage.* 48 pp.; maps. Ernst Finckh, Basel, 1917. 8½ x 5½ inches.

The new boundaries of Europe follow rather closely the language frontiers (often wrongly called the ethnic frontier), and provision is made for a still closer approximation of new boundaries to lines of language and nationality. For example, Germany and Poland have signed a treaty which corrects the boundary between them as laid down in the treaty of Versailles, small Polish districts in Germany being traded for German districts in Poland. Again Greece and Bulgaria are permitted to exchange their respective nationals. In addition, almost all of the territorial transfers carry with them a provision that citizens of different language from the prevailing one may choose to move out of the country in which they find themselves and into the country of their own speech.

These provisions and circumstances set in relief and increase the importance of future movements of population of an opposite kind. One of the most striking cases is the strong Italian current that had set toward Italy in the years before the war and which will doubtless be resumed as soon as normal conditions are established. The author of the publication under review has made a thorough study of Italian emigration to Switzerland. He finds that the number of Italians increased between 1888 and 1910 from 41,883 to 202,809. At first they came as workmen on the railroads and tunnels. With the rise of industry in Switzerland they were drawn to the large manufacturing centers. Later still, they settled in the smaller towns, and today they are to be found practically everywhere. When they first came to the larger towns, they were engaged principally in the leading industries; they are now found also in the smaller industries. In the smallest towns one frequently comes upon the Italian cobbler or tailor. The figures representing their growth in industry are truly surprising.

The paper is accompanied by two striking maps, one showing the distribution of Italians in Switzerland in 1880 when they were found chiefly along the line of the railway through central Switzerland and about the border of Lake Geneva; the second map, for 1910, showing them scattered broadly throughout the country. They have displaced Swiss labor in the textile mills and have furnished the labor supply for the large number of hotels as well as for the roads that have been built in Switzerland in the last fifty years in connection with the development of scenic features and tourist travel. They publish newspapers and periodicals in large numbers in their own language. They have their own churches and live in separate colonies. They do not willingly obey the health regulations, reluctantly send their children to school, furnish a greater number of criminals than any other element of the population, contribute toward social unrest of almost every kind, and do not tend to mix with the German and French elements of Switzerland. In addition, they retain an attachment for the home country that is far greater than in the case of the Italian in America. Nearly all of them come from northern Italy and return there frequently. They send 20,000,000 francs back to Italy each year according to postal sta-

tistics (their total savings exceed this amount), and in 1910 they imported about 35,000,000 francs' worth of foodstuffs of Italian origin. The author fears serious political consequences and compares the situation with that in South Africa where the English stream of colonization led through complex stages to the Boer War and English domination.

These changes have taken place in just the period when Swiss emigration has been heavy and in which the birth rate of native Swiss has declined, while the birth rate among the Italians is high. Unlike the Italians Swiss citizens who have gone to other countries have given very little financial or commercial support to the home country.

CHINA: HER INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND A SKETCH OF HER DEVELOPMENT

H. B. MORSE. **The International Relations of the Chinese Empire. Vol. 1, The Period of Conflict, 1834-1860.** xxxix and 727 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr., index; **Vol. 2, The Period of Submission, 1861-1893.** xiv and 479 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills.; **Vol. 3, The Period of Subjection, 1894-1911.** xvii and 530 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. Longmans, Green & Co., London, etc., 1918. \$8.50 each. 9 x 6 inches.

K. S. LATOURETTE. **The Development of China.** xiii and 274 pp.; bibliogr., index. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1917. \$1.75. 8 x 5½ inches.

Every student of Far Eastern affairs rejoices in the completion of Morse's monumental work, the first volume of which appeared in 1910. The painstaking character of that volume, whose every statement was supported by reference to original documents many of which had never before been published, gave the work at once a pre-eminent standing among the numerous books about China. The long delay in the appearance of the second and third volumes has been due in part, it is understood, to the illness of the author.

The volumes are supplied with excellent maps, and the text is profusely annotated with references to authoritative sources, among which are the unpublished letters of Sir Robert Hart who was either a counselor or participant for half a century in nearly every important transaction affecting the foreign relations of China.

The first volume covers a period extending from the appearance of the Portuguese in 1516 to the close of the second war with Great Britain in 1860. "The Period of Conflict" it is called, because with the taking of Peking in 1860 the active opposition of the imperial court to western intercourse was brought to an end. Volume 2 deals with the "Period of Submission," a period in which "the Chinese Government accepted submissively the results of the treaty settlement of 1858 and 1860" (p. v). Volume 3 covers the years between 1894 and 1911, styled the "Period of Subjection," during which China suffered from the aggression of Western powers and the Manchu dynasty declined rapidly to its fall.

The author has done well to make the war of 1894 between China and Japan the beginning of a new period, for it was that war which inaugurated the series of disasters that have led to the present deplorable state of affairs in the Far East.

The cession of southern Manchuria; the protest against it by Russia, France, and Germany followed by its retrocession; the compensation given to Russia for her good offices consisting of railway rights in Manchuria; Germany's seizure of Kiaochow Bay; Russia's lease of Port Arthur and Dalny; Great Britain's lease of Weihaiwei and enlargement of the territory of Hongkong Colony; France's lease of Kwangchow-wan; the declaration of spheres of interest and talk of partition which precipitated the "Boxer" rising; the heavy debt so demoralizing to her finances placed upon China in punishment; the Russo-Japanese war and the annexation of Korea; the capture of Kiaochow by Japan in 1914; the Twenty-one Demands and the conventions wrung from China in 1915, together with the protest against the Shantung clause of the Treaty of Versailles—are all closely connected links in a chain of events that have followed one another naturally as results of that unrighteous and unnecessary war of 1894 waged partly to silence domestic strife in Japan over desired constitutional reform and partly to gratify the ambition of the military party there for the enlargement of the empire and to win a standing among the great nations of the world.

But that war was also responsible indirectly for the birth of the reform movement in China, for the downfall of the Manchus, and for the establishment of the republic. In that respect, therefore, it may be considered a blessing in disguise.

The second book under review is intended primarily as a text for college students, but it will also serve the general reader as an introduction to more detailed studies such as that reviewed above. Professor Latourette, now of Denison University, was for some years a member of the Yale Mission at Changsha, in the province of Hunan, China, and since his return to the United States has continued his interest in China and in the general condition of affairs in the Far East, as is evidenced by this volume and its companion, "The Development of Japan" (reviewed in the August number of the *Geographical Review*).